Good Morning

"Keep your fears to yourself, but share your courage with others."
—Robert Louis Stevenson

New Haven Journal-Courier

Weather
Mild
(Details on Page 2)

VOL. CCIII NO. 109 — NEW HAVEN, CONN. 06503, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1969 — 40 Cents A Week Carrier Delivered — 10¢

Nixon Asks $2.5 Billion Food Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Presi- government will extend the food program probably would not be dent Nixon, terming hunger in stamp program to 400 counties some fully effective until the America "embarrassing and in- not now sharing in it. He said spring of 1970.
tolerable," proposed Tuesday three counties would be covered Nixon said $229 mil
major revision of food and pov- before July, 1970, and administra- budget for
grams so that, in another 12 tration sources estimate that by July
months, they would be costing the nation of the country had
$2.5 on a year and assistance to
cent of

Declaring that some millions of Americans may be affected by hunger and malnutrition, Nixon said the fact that these conditions should "persist in a land such as ours is embarrassing and intolerable."

Since World War I, he said, [illegible] repeatedly has [illegible] abroad.

such programs in conjunction

nounced shortly. Participants, he said, would include executives of leading food processing and distribution companies and trade unions.

"I shall ask these men to advise me on how the private food market might be used to improve the nutritional status of all Americans, and how the government food programs could be improved," he said.

He also called for detailed research on [illegible] area, including [illegible] plan.

AIM

THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT NEWSLETTER
Vol.4 No. 10 MAY 15, 1969 20c

unions

taxes

schools

panthers

LATE CITY EDITION

The New Haven Register

15TH YEAR—NO. 116 — NEW HAVEN, CONN., 06503, SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1969 — PHONE 562-1121 — 25 CENTS

WEATHER
TODAY: Sunny, Warm
TOMORROW: Cloudy, Mild
(Full Details—See Page 2)

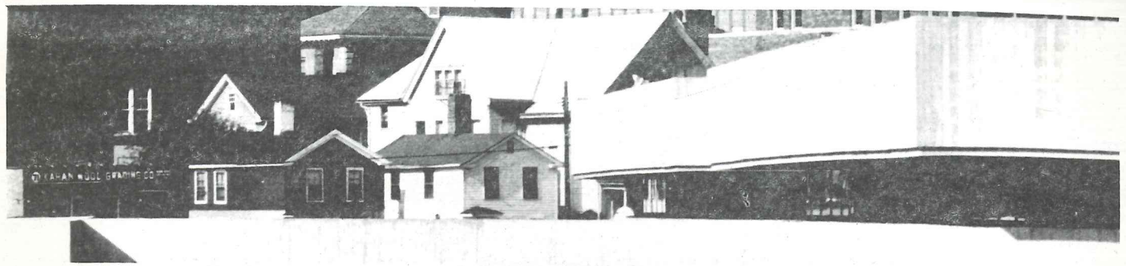
Brewster Panel Urges U.S. Yield World Police Role To U.N.

By EARL W. FOELL
Late Register Times Service

UNITED NATIONS — To put this United States—and the rest of the United States—and the rest of the world—out of the role of world policeman, a panel of 26 American leaders proposed Saturday that the U.S. seek membership in the United Nations Security Council.

The panel, appointed by Brewster Academy, an elite prep school in Wolfeboro, N.H., [illegible] would be available for [illegible] "Tuesday" troops — units of the armed forces of U.S. [illegible] would be available [illegible] and about 15,000 "committed" [illegible] would be available within two [illegible] to regain peace.

The group proposed that the [illegible] Council [illegible] the latter [illegible] Security Council [illegible] to make [illegible] of the [illegible] Council [illegible] Council [illegible] Council



FARMER'S ALMANAC

A NEW FEATURE: NEW HAVEN NEWS FROM A DIFFERENT ANGLE.

by John Wilhelm

AMERICAN CITIES, including New Haven, have a financial system that seems insane. Most city income is from property tax, one of the most regressive taxes ever invented: property owners pay tax according to the value of their real estate and cars, regardless of how rich or poor they are. A retired homeowner living on Social Security pays at the same rate as Olin-Mathieson Chemical or a bank or a millionaire. Tenants who don't own any real property don't escape, because landlords pass on property tax increases in the form of higher rents.

This system is bad enough in theory; it is even worse in practice. A homeowner or landlord who rehabilitates or improves his property is socked with higher taxes. Lower property value assessments, and therefore lower taxes, are available if a person or a business has the right friends in city government. Downtown urban renewal projects like the Macy's building (owned by Roger L. Stevens, New York real estate financier, Broadway play producer, and crony of Lyndon Johnson's) are supposed to provide more valuable taxable property to help pay the city budget, but in practice the city administration must give them property tax reductions for years to get them to come to town.

Laws exempting certain institutions from city property taxes have been on the books of Connecticut and all other states for many years. These laws were originally designed to help financially hard-pressed public service institutions like schools and hospitals. In New Haven, however, the institution which benefits most from the tax exemption laws is Yale University, which is not financially hard-pressed and which doesn't do much in the way of public service.

Yale is the city's fourth largest taxpayer. In 1966, the last year for which complete figures are available, Yale paid $347.000 property taxes on $7.2 million worth of its property—the 6.4 per cent of its New Haven holdings classed as "investment properties."

But the other $95.2 million worth of Yale property in the city is tax exempt, on the theory that its "educational uses" are of benefit to the community. This is 11 per cent of the assessed value of all property in New Haven, and 36 per cent of all the tax exempt property. If Yale had paid taxes on this in 1966 the city treasury would have been $4.8 million richer (in 1969, after big tax hikes, the figure would be even larger).

Several aldermen introduced a bill last year requiring Yale to get Board of Aldermen approval before it buys any more property and puts it on the tax exempt list. Community resentment over increasing taxes has forced even Mayor Richard C. Lee to agree at least publicly that Yale ought to help the city financially.

Mayor Lee, who went to City Hall in 1954 from the Yale News Bureau, and who has been the best friend the University ever had in office, has been a little unhappy with Yale lately anyway. Lee particularly resented Yale President Kingman Brewster's efforts to pacify anti-Yale sentiment in the black community by giving a little money directly to the Black Coalition, without going through the mayor's office.

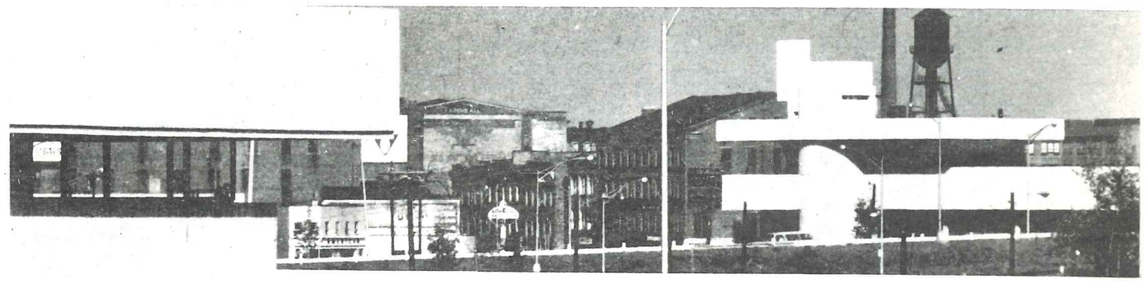
In late March Lee made a last-minute effort to avoid a tax increase in this election year by getting Yale to kick in $3 million a year for at least three years to replace part of the property taxes it is exempt from.

Lee's letter to Brewster pointed out that between 1958 and 1968 Yale's endowment value jumped from $190 million to almost $600 million — an increase of nearly 200 per cent. In the same period New Haven's taxable property assessments increased by only 13 per cent, and the average homeowner's property tax skyrocketed more than 70 per cent (despite the urban renewal program which is supposed to keep tax increases down by creating more taxable property: "increasing the tax base").

Brewster replied that "offhand I can think of no way in which we would be legally empowered to make a grant to the city government..." Besides, he said, "No matter how well you and Whit (former Yale President A. Whitney Griswold), or you and I, may get along, the relationship between all future mayors and all future presidents would be soured forever, if there were annually a bargaining hassle over what Yale's 'contribution' should be. It would always be too large for Yale and too small for the city."

So Yale will continue to avoid paying city property taxes, and everyone else will have to put up with a 2.75 mill increase (practically, that means an increase of $27.50 per year for a house assessed at $10,000; a mill represents one dollar in tax for each one thousand dollars of assessed value). And the property tax system itself will of course continue unchallenged.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 5.



But Mayor Lee has scored his election-year points. He never before had to raise city taxes in an election year, but he can now say he tried to get wealthy Yale to help. Lee cannot legally force Yale to pay, since abolishing the University's tax exemption would require an amendment to the State Constitution.

This is just one example of how the municipal tax system makes the rapidly increasing costs of running cities fall directly on the backs of hard-pressed working people and poor people. Municipal finances are not so insane after all, at least from the point of view of big business, and wealthy universities, which can go on making money and expanding without paying their fair share of city budgets.

IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

IT IS not only the taxpayers who are upset by New Haven's steadily increasing tax rate. In April Standard and Poor's became the second of the three major Wall Street firms which evaluate the city's finances to drop New Haven from the AAA credit rating — the best — to AA.

Major reasons: New Haven's above-average per capita debt of $401, equal to 13.8 per cent of per capita income of all the city's people, and the new debts the city is about to shoulder for the Coliseum, the 3000-car parking garage on its roof, and the new parking garage planned for Crown Street.

Major effect: the city will soon start paying higher interest rates for the bonds it sells to finance building projects, and the higher interest payments will require another property tax hike.

Possibly with this lower credit rating in mind, the city administration had State Senator Edward Marcus introduce a bill in the current legislature raising the interest rate New Haven is allowed to pay on municipal bonds.

Municipal bonds are a fantastic tax boondoggle for the richest American businessmen: they are usually bought by big New York banks and financial houses, and income from them is *totally tax exempt.*

IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

OPPOSITION TO the new Coliseum, Mayor Lee's and the Chamber of Commerce's pet project which will mortgage the city for at least another $20 million but will do nothing to solve any of the real problems New Haveners face, apparently collapsed May 6 when alderman Nicholas DeCilla withdrew his request for a Superior Court injunction to stop the building.

When the first bids came in last winter for the Coliseum and the garage, they were far over the $19.5 million cost limit the Board of Aldermen had imposed over the mayor's objections. The Coliseum Authority then rewrote the plans, substituting some cheaper construction methods and materials and eliminating the exhibition hall which had originally been a big feature, and got new bids that were under $19.5 million.

DeCilla filed suit to stop construction, claiming that the totally revised plans should go back to the aldermen and to a public hearing, since the Coliseum complex approved by the aldermen is not the same one the city is now going to spend the money for.

As this is written it is unclear why DeCilla suddenly withdrew the suit. It is clear that Mayor Lee went all-out to get the Coliseum built: Macy's, the cornerstone of Lee's downtown urban renewal plan, threatened to leave town if the garage over the Coliseum isn't built (it was revealed last year that Macy's lease on its building had an unannounced clause promising that such a garage would be built. It is also rumored that the mayor wants to become executive director of the Coliseum Authority when he retires from City Hall.

IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

ALDERMAN DeCILLA, who comes from the 32nd Ward in the Annex section, is also trying to call the bluff of upper-middle class Westville residents. Backed up by the Lee administration and State Senator Marcus, people in the Mayor's Westville neighborhood have been bitterly protesting the proposal to build the South Central Connecticut Community College campus on Forest Road next to Hopkins Grammar School.

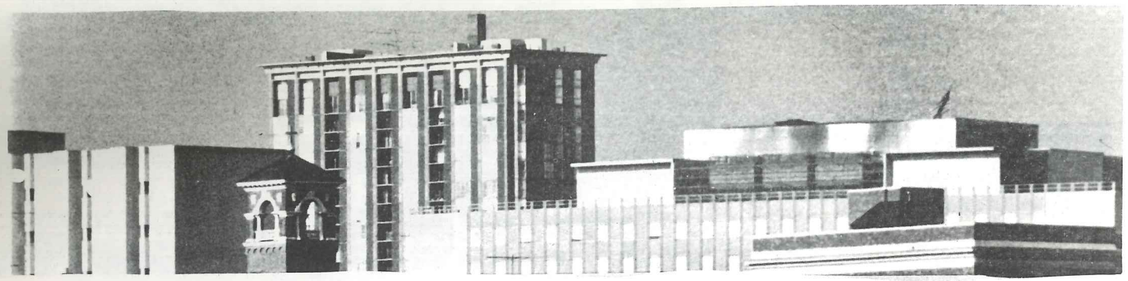
The Community College will have a mainly black, Puerto Rican, and white working class enrollment. DeCilla, who was very upset when the city wanted to build low-income housing in his eastern part of New Haven, says that he thinks the Westville people "are discriminating — they're guilty of racial prejudice."

To prove that charge, DeCilla introduced a petition in the Board of Aldermen on May 5 to build low-income housing on the Forest Road site. When the public hearing on this comes up, DeCilla says, "we'll see if the people in Westville will go for that."

The city administration, meanwhile, has proposed an alternate Community College site next to the Connecticut Turnpike at the intersection of Kimberley Ave. and the Boulevard. This site will probably be more expensive, especially since some of it is swampland that will have to be filled, but it is more accessible by both car and bus. The College would probably be a great addition to the Hill community, many of whose residents might attend it.

IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

ITEM FOR those who like to keep track of Yale University's devious ways of



influencing what goes on in New Haven: many New Haveners are puzzled by the Boys Club's current half-million dollar fund drive to pay for its new building on Hallock Ave. in the Hill's City point section.

Most people thought the professional football exhibition games played every August in the Yale Bowl have been benefits for the Boys Club. Only the proceeds of the first three games went to the Boys Club; since 1966, the money has gone to pay the mortgage of the misnamed "community services building," the shiny new home of many old-line social work agencies at State and George Streets.

New Haven Journal-Courier sports columnist Bill Guthrie quotes J. Ray Ryan, chairman of the annual exhibition game, that the money was switched because "it was the expressed wish of Yale University that the monies go to pay off the mortgage of the Central Services Building."

IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

MORE OF New Haven municipal finances: when 22 people were arrested for trespassing in the closed-down West Rock (Springside) Convalescent Home in late April, they put themselves right in the middle of another of Mayor Lee's doubtful financial jugglings.

The 22, part of the more militant wing of the recently-formed Committee Against Drug Addiction, included former Hill Parents Association leaders Fred Harris and Ronnie Johnson, staff members of NARCO and the Hill Neighborhood Corporation, members of Yale Students for a Democratic Society, and others, mostly Hill residents. They were among 150 people who marched into the vacant Convalescent Home and demanded that it be turned into a community facility for treatment of drug addiction.

Mayor Lee has other plans for the building. The proposed fiscal 1970 city budget includes $1.2 million income from the sale of the Home; the most likely bidder at the moment is the State Department of Mental Health, but Lee will sell it to anybody who will pay the price.

Selling off irreplaceable city property to avoid even bigger tax increases is a favorite Lee game. The most absurd example was a couple of years ago when the mayor used his Harftord Democratic Party connections to force the State Judiciary to buy the classic building of the New Haven Free Public Library at Temple and Elm streets on the Green.

The judges didn't want it, and will have to spend a lot of money rebuilding it for their uses, but Lee got them to buy it for $800,000 — far below what the property is worth — to balance the budget. The Library is now paying rent to the State, waiting to move into Lee's monstrous downtown "government center" urban renewal project, which will for no useful purpose tear up most of the two blocks bounded by Chapel, Church, Elm, and Orange streets.

Balancing the city budget by getting the state to buy city property is just another example of the ridiculous local financial situation. Nobody gains except on paper: the city tax rate increase is kept down a little, but the people still pay in the end because the state must buy these buildings with tax money.

The state tax system also, of course, puts the burden on working and poor people. Governor Dempsey's proposed budget for the next two years has 49 per cent of its income from the sales tax, which everybody pays regardless of their income, and only 12 per cent from corporate earnings taxes.

IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

THE NEW HAVEN Board of Education gets this month's Arthur Sylvester Memorial Medal for the most outrageously obvious attempt to lie to the public (Arthur Sylvester, readers may remember, is the former Defense Department official who said it was one of government's duties to lie to the people when the truth would not be "in the national interest").

The Board of Education decided in April to close all city high schools and middle schools at 1 p.m. for the rest of this school year. Everybody in the school system knows that the early closing is designed to avoid lunch period. The Board is afraid — correctly, judging by the experience of the last two years — that riot and rebellion will result if the students are allowed to gather in the cafeteria during warm spring weather.

Their solution is simply to send everybody home before lunch period, except those who want to stay later. The Board of Education doesn't want to admit publicly, however, that its schools are so bad that they're afraid of students gathering together. The Board claims early closing is for educational reasons: teachers can get more training, students can get individual help or take special voluntary courses, etc.

At the meeting where this decision was approved, some parents pleaded that the Board of Education at least be honest about why it is closing the schools early. One parent said that if the Board feels that better and more individualized education can happen when students come in voluntarily after 1 p.m., why not close the schools entirely and let school be completely voluntary?

(At Wilbur Cross High, where the 1 p.m. closing has been in effect since January, from 100 to 250 students—an eighth of the student body at most — find school worthwhile enough to stay after 1 o'clock. That includes a large number of athletes

tion). But on a bigger scale, we need more people and more ideas to help us get the coffeehouse open. We have some thoughts about what the coffeehouse should be like and what purpose it will serve, but we need people, especially from Cross, Hillhouse, and Lee High Schools, and from Quinnipiac, New Haven, South Central, Southern Connecticut, and Albertus Magnus Colleges, to join us in deciding what it should be like and in making it the kind of place they will use and enjoy.

If you have ideas, time to work on the coffeehouse, or both, call us up at either the AIM or DAG offices. And come to our picnic-bazaar day on Saturday, May 17, from 3 o'clock on, at 3746 Whitney Avenue, in Hamden.

—by the Coffeehouse Committee

WE NEED

DISHES
SILVERWARE
MUGS
GLASSES
CUPS
TOASTER
MILKSHAKE MACHINE
COFFEE MAKER
EXPRESSO MACHINE
STOVE
PIANO
SOUND SYSTEM
PROJECTOR
GROOVY MATERIAL
(for table cloths)
PLYWOOD
CHAIRS
POSTERS

If you have any of these, please bring them to the AIM or DAG office.

MONEY

Setting up a coffeehouse is expensive. It can cost up to $5,000. We hope to do it for $3500. This may seem like a high figure to anyone who hasn't done this kind of work, but we have been told by experienced people that we will be lucky if we can limit ourselves to this budget:

1. Initial Investment

Renovation	$ 1100
Kitchen Equipment	1200
Program Equipment	750
Initial Food Investment	300
Legal Fees	200
Initial Advertising	150
Licenses	80
TOTAL	3500

2. Ongoing Monthly Expenses

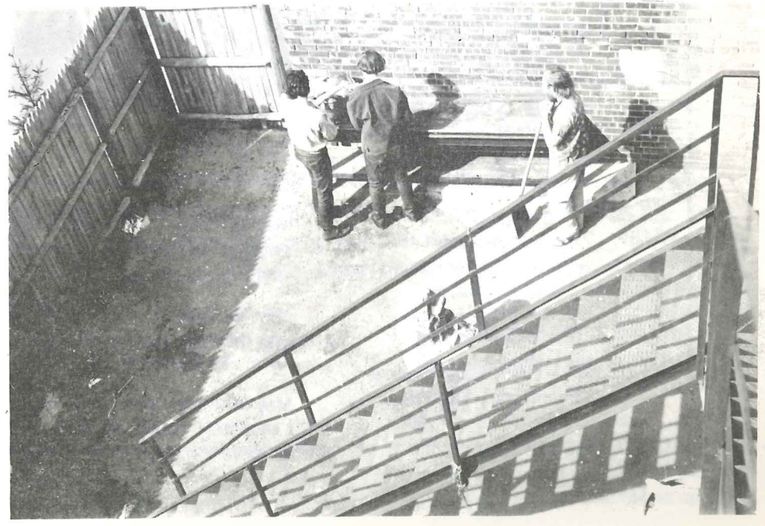
Rent, Utilities, Phone, etc.	$ 215
Salaries	240
Food	150
Literature	100
Contingency Money	200
TOTAL	905

WE NEED HELP! IF YOU CAN CONTRIBUTE, PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: COFFEEHOUSE FUND, AND MAIL TO: AIM, 241 ORANGE STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

EXOTIC THINGS

TO BE AUCTIONED!! ⊛→ GAMES,
CHEAP FOOD, DRINKS, BEER, LIVE MUSIC.
$1.50 ADMISSION (KIDS FREE!)
3746 WHITNEY AVE., HAMDEN
1 PM-MIDNIGHT, SAT. MAY 17

PROCEEDS TO THE COFFEE HOUSE!



QUINNIPIAC BUST & STUDENT REACTION

by Thomas Donovan

The existence of drugs on any college campus is a known fact. But this existence does not mean that there is a drug problem that necessitates police intervention.

But intervention is what happened at 6:45 a.m., on April 9, at Quinnipiac College. Twelve members of the Hamden Police force came onto the Mt. Carmel campus with warrants for the arrest of seven students for allegedly selling drugs to an "unknown informer." They left with eight students (one for possession) and carted them off to the Hamden Police Station, where newsmen were waiting with television cameras.

Administration Collusion

Back on campus the news spread quickly and since the police knew exactly where to go [thanks to Director of Facilities George Hawley being on hand to assist them] and what was to be looked for, there were many charges of collusion levelled at the administration.

Dr. John H. Herder, president of the college, said that when he was contacted by police the day before he was told he must cooperate. (The Conn. General Statutes state that police may not enter a college facility without permission of the college administration.) Supposedly he (Herder) and George Hawley tried to discourage the police from making the bust, but were unsuccessful. So early Wednesday morning the police arrested the eight students. To add to the students' problems, the administration decided to press college charges against the students. The students were ordered to appear before the Judicial Board on Friday, April 11, at 1:00. They were charged with a "misdemeaner" and a "felony" of the student code: endangering the safety of other students, and possessing drugs. If "convicted", they faced suspension or expulsion. This hearing was scheduled even before the students were to be arraigned in civil court. It was a clear violation of their rights, since it prejudiced their case, and in effect exposed them to double jeopardy.

In reply to this, the Independent Action Group (IAG) issued a position paper charging the administration with collusion and with violation of the students' Constitutional rights by their attempt at prejudgement on the students guilt. The IAG called for students and faculty to show their concern by attending the Judicial Board meeting and preventing any attempt at railroading the students. The Political Union also issued a statement charging the administration with overreaction and asked for a two-week cooling off period.

Opposition Grows

On Friday, students and faculty met and plans of action were decided upon. Alex Liazos, instructor of sociology, and Steven Gottlieb, assistant professor of English, were the outspoken faculty present. Liazos was opposed to both the arrests and the administration's actions. His reasons for this opposition were because the laws prohibiting the use of marihuana are unjust and oppressive and because the arrest of the students and the subsequent charges by the administration were political acts of repression. Gottlieb called the whole incident an overreaction to the drug scene.

A committee was formed to attempt to persuade the administration to drop their charges. While this committee worked on the administration, students massed in the hallway outside the Judicial Board room to show their solidarity and to prevent any miscarriage of justice.

Victory

The administration finally decided to drop all charges against the students. But although the administration has dropped the charges against the students, they still face civil court, where they can be penalized with heavy fines, terms in prison, or both.

people's almanac

May 15, 1820—Conference at Vienna, under Metternick, passes law authorizing German Confederation to interfere in the affairs of those states which fail to maintain law, order and despotic government.

May 17, 1954—Supreme Court rules that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

May 19, 1925—Birth of Malcolm X.

May 22, 1967—Youth Against War & Fascism demonstration stops New York Stock Exchange for 20 minutes.

May 23, 1934—Bonnie and Clyde ambushed.

May 26, 1937—100,000 steel workers strike in seven states.

May 29, 1765—Patrick Henry challenges right of British to tax the American colonies.

May 29, 1824—Women weavers of Pawtucket, R.I. joined in first U.S. strike of men and women together.

May 30, 1932—Communist Party nominated William Foster and James Ford as Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates. Ford was first Negro to run for V.P. on an interracial ticket.

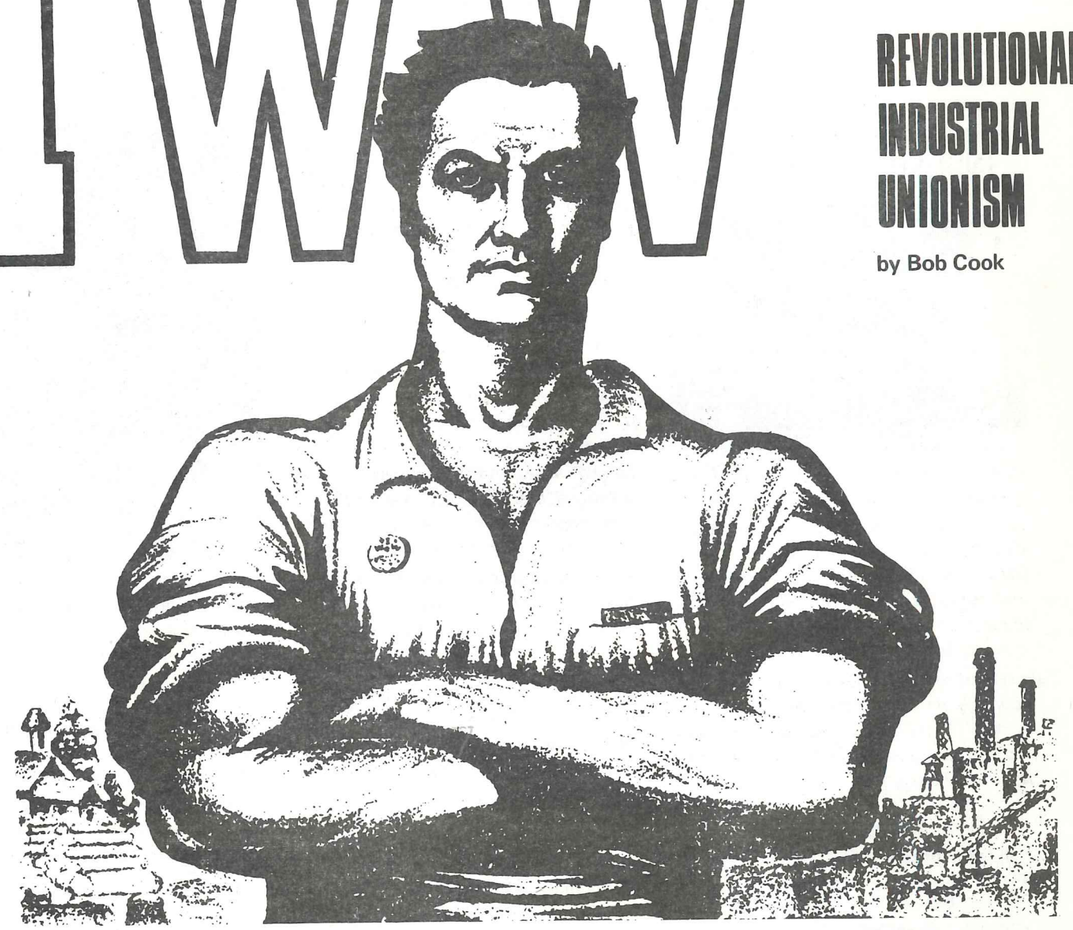
May 30, 1937—Memorial Day massacre in S. Chicago, workers of Republic Steel.

May 31, 1819—Walt Whitman born.

May 31, 1942—Czech patriots assassinate Gestapo leader Heydrich

May 31, 1955—Supreme Court ordered school integration "with all deliberate speed."

IWW



REVOLUTIONARY INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

by Bob Cook

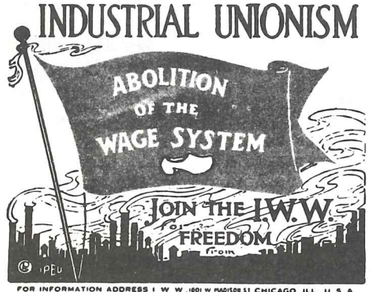
This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember it or overthrow it.

Abraham Lincoln, First Inaugural Address

In the years following Lincoln's inauguration, America was transformed. From a largely agrarian society before the Civil war, the United States became by 1900 one of the world's leading industrial nations. Population more than doubled to 76 million in 1900. Over 60% of the labor force worked on farms in 1860, only 37% in 1900. Employment in industry and transportation increased from 26% in 1860 to 46% in 1900. The population living in urban areas increased from 1/6 of the total in 1860 to 1/3 in 1900. Between 1870 and 1900, railroad mileage increased from 30,000 to 193,000. By 1900, the Carnegie Steel Company produced 80% as much steel as the whole British steel industry.

There emerged from these changing economic and social conditions a changing labor movement. Unions had up till

then been organized along craft and skill lines, like guilds. But with the creation of industrial America and a large class of wage earners, there came a demand for a new unionism which would include all working men. As TV Powderly put it, *"The Knights of Labor makes no attempts on trade unions at all. On the contrary they try to show the folly of separate action and endeavor to bring all workingmen into one organization."* The slogan of the Knights was "An injury to one is of concern to all."


INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM
ABOLITION OF THE WAGE SYSTEM
JOIN THE I.W.W.
FOR FREEDOM
FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS I. W. W. 1001 W. MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. U. S. A.

At the bottom of this new unionism lay a growing awareness by workers of themselves as a class. William Sylvis, President of the National Labor Union recognized that their situation was what the I.W.W. called "wage slavery." *"When the shackles fell from the limbs of four millions of blacks, it did not make them free men; it simply transferred them from one condition of slavery to another; it placed them upon the platform of the white working man.... We are now all one family of slaves together, and the labor reform movement is a second emancipation proclamation."*

In opposition to this trend was the American Federation of Labor, formed with the leadership of Samuel Gompers in 1886. Gompers believed that the American economy was expanding, that unions should just demand "more." He opposed organization of workers as a class, favoring pressure politics instead.

The growing militancy of the workingman, though, and the violent responses of the manufacturers throughout the late 1800's lead to numerous efforts to establish industrial unions with more radical programs (see accompanying chart). In an effort to bring order to this variety of organizations, the Industrial Workers of the World was formed by a group of "seasoned unionists." At the founding convention at Chicago in June, 1905, Eugene Debs stated its purpose: *"The supreme need of the hour is a sound, revolutionary working class organization."*

> **The emancipation of the working class must be the class-conscious work of the working class.**
> **Karl Marx**
> **Quoted in the Proceedings of the First Annual Convention of the I.W.W.**

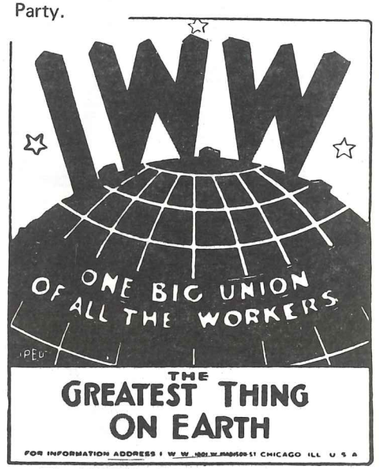
Though their awareness of themselves as a class grew out of American conditions, it is clear that the workers assembled in Chicago were familiar with the ideas of Marx. Marxist and Communist groups had been formed in the U.S. as early as the 1850's, and the American section of the First International Workingman's association was formed in 1871.

The fundamental idea on which the I.W.W. was organized was that of the class struggle. As Haywood said, *"There is no man who has an ounce of honesty in his make-up but recognizes the fact that there is a continuous struggle between the two classes, and this organization will be formed, based, and founded on the class struggle, having in view no compromise and no surrender, and but one object and one purpose and that is to bring the workers of this country into the possession of the full value of their toil."*

The principle was repeated over and over again in the founding convention in 1905, and constituted the mainstay of I.W.W. doctrine, making it the only revolutionary labor organization to have emerged in the United States.

Domestically, the I.W.W. recognized the class interests of all workers, and it was the first union to welcome blacks, immigrants, and unskilled workers as brothers in the class struggle. Wobbly leaders continually attacked the "labor fakers" of the A.F.L. for their exclusionary policies. Among southern lumber workers, eastern textile workers, and western farm workers, the I.W.W. fought the prejudices, encouraged by the capitalists, which separated members of the working class. One of the I.W.W.'s strongest locals, the Philadelphia clock workers branch of the Marine Transport Workers, was built on the ability of the I.W.W. to bring together blacks, Poles, and Lithuanians in one union.

Internationally, too, the I.W.W. fought for the solidarity of all workers. At the 1905 convention, a number of speakers applauded the uprisings taking place in Russia. The idea of the "Yellow Peril" was attacked—in fact, argued the I.W.W., the Chinese workers are our brothers and none of us will be free until we all have won our revolutions. The Russian Revolution of 1917 was welcomed too, though later many Wobblies were turned sour by Stalin and the American Communist Party.

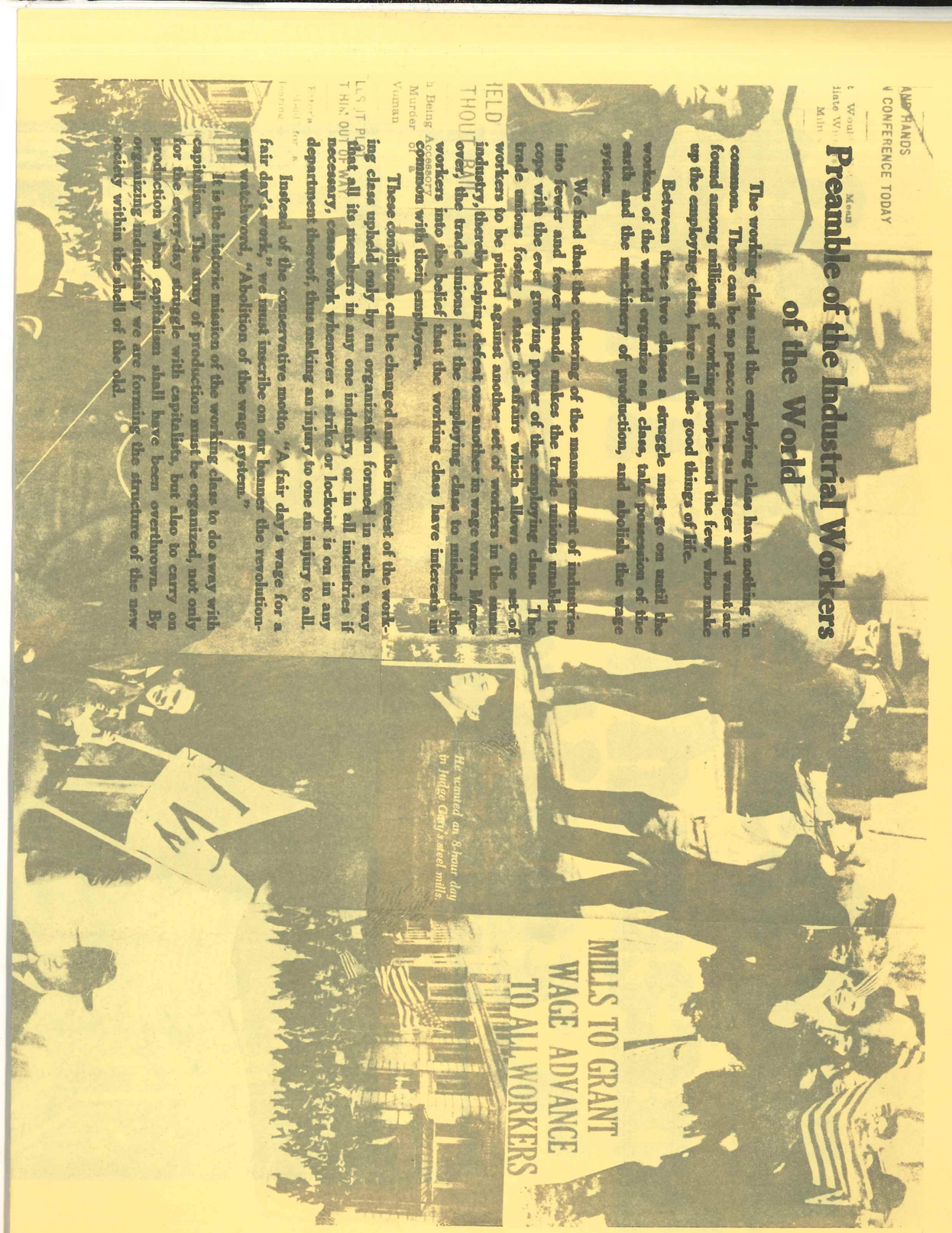

IWW
ONE BIG UNION OF ALL THE WORKERS
THE GREATEST THING ON EARTH
FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS I. W. W. 1001 W. MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. U. S. A.

The I.W.W.'s definition of the working class was not, as some believe, limited to manual workers. Though they were thoroughly opposed to including "parasites," all wage workers were eligible for membership. They attacked the theory of the "new middle-class" of technicians, etc., arguing that "the fact is that these so-called new middle-classes are only a part of the capitalist machine, to be hired and fired and thrown on the bread line as are all other workers." Today, students and housewives are eligible for I.W.W. red cards.

> **Who are the oppressors? The few: the king, the capitalists, and a handful of other overseers and superintendents. Who are the oppressed? The many: the nations of the earth; the valuable personages; the workers; they that MAKE the bread that the soft handed and idle eat.**
> **Mark Twain**
> **Hartford, Conn. 1886**

Most writers on the I.W.W. call it "syndicalist." This, and the Wobblies' indebtedness to Marx, have encouraged e view that the I.W.W. is somehow "foreign" to America. Exactly the opposite is true.

From its inception, I.W.W. leaders argued that theirs was a more advanced


AND HANDS
CONFERENCE TODAY
Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World
The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.
Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.
We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.
These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.
Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."
It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.
MILLS TO GRANT WAGE ADVANCE TO ALL WORKERS
He wanted an 8-hour day in Judge Gary's steel mills.

We Have Fed You all A Thousand Years

COPYRIGHTED 1918 Wm D Haywood

G.B.

Poem by an unknown Proletarian
Music by Rudolph Von Liebich--

We have fed you all for a thousand years
And you hail us still unfed,
Though there's never a dollar of all your wealth
But marks the workers' dead.
We have yielded our best to give you rest
And you lie on crimson wool.
Then if blood be the price of all your wealth,
Good God! We have paid it in full!

There is never a mine blown skyward now
But we're buried alive for you.
There's never a wreck drifts shoreward now
But we are its ghastly crew.
Go reckon our dead by the forges red
And the factories where we spin.
If blood be the price of your cursed wealth
Good God! We have paid it in.

We have fed you all for a thousand years—
For that was our doom, you know,
From the days when you chained us in your fields
To the strike of a week ago.
You have taken our lives, and our babies and wives,
And we're told it's your legal share;
But if blood be the price of your lawful wealth
Good God! We have bought it fair.

Where are those loud voices
That rang thru the land in its towns and cities,
In its hop fields and lumber camps,
In its textile mills and steel mills,
In its wheat fields and its waterfronts,
Voices so loud that entire police forces would
attend their rallies
To give right-wing ovations
Who the mine bosses stood against a prison
And filled his body full of bullets
Like the collective of two thousand years ear-
lier, the young Jew hobo carpenter
Who the disgruntled money changers impaled
on a cross with rusty nails
And two thousand years later are still pound-
ing the nails?
Where are the voices of the young Aztec peon
Shouting Land and Liberty
Who the Hacendado and Standard Oil puppets
silenced forever with an ambush
And the young Spanish poet
Who so infuriated that bosom buddy of the
State Department
Where are those voices?
Have they been buried beneath labor-manage-
ment contracts,
Buried beneath closed-shop agreements and
no-strike clauses,
Buried beneath banquets for pie-cards and
their shop owner buddies,
With patriotic posters showing labor shaking
hands with management,
Under the gaze of a beaming Uncle Sam.
Buried ever so deeply beneath overtime pa
checks?
Have the voices been drowned out by tech
color soundtracks,
Radio and television,
Juke boxes and squeaky mikes,
Long obnoxious high-powered automobi
And high new wages for workers
All to find the miracle of easy-term fine pay
Insipidly singing to us
"Where else but here could you have it so
good?"
Have those voices been outshouted by the
voices of the cynic
And the tired radical
And the objective analyzer
Loudly insisting the movement is dead?
The old timers are gone, but their voices d
never took with them.
Those lingering voices blending in with an ever
growing symphony.
Bursting out from the Earth's four corners
From Caribbean islands and North African
deserts
To Arizona reservations and South African
slum towns
From sunny Mediterranean islands and Cal-
ifornian valleys
To Kilimanjaro hills and sunny Scotland
Where are the voices of the stout-hearted
Haymarket Germans
Who in Chicago had started a tide
No army of police clubs and bullets could
hold back
And paid for with their lives to bring
The extra hours of leisure time
That working fools like you and me now
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Where are those voices?
From a sun-drenched Southwestern mesa
A proud people living a life of values so ancient
Yet so new to invading barbarians
Who seek to destroy that which they cannot
understand
To a group of would-be mariners
Attempting to sail a ship into nuclear waters
And gaining the love of a people
Whose fishermen die fishing for contaminated
sea food
From missile bases in Nebraska and Wyoming
Where youths picket around the clock and
suffer broken legs
To a grimy Southern prison cell
Where languishes a small gentle-faced man
Who dares to dream of freedom for his island
Down the long broad highways
With a balding-haired anarchist catholic
Spreading his own gospel of revolution
To a dingy second-floor office
On the dingy street
Of one of the dingiest metropolises
Spreading a badly needed message
And the roll call goes on.
Those voices of men and women
Who are trying to bring in a new and united
humanity
Those voices of men and women
Who are trying to bring in a new and united
humanity
Or khaki-colored respectability
Or chain-gang conformity
Those are the voices of the liberators
Of a million years' struggle
From primeval quadruped to quixotic biped
And neither Roman arenas
Nor medieval floggings,
Nor fascist torture chambers,
Guillotines,
Firing squads,
Electric chairs
Nor congressional investigations
Can still those voices
For those are the voices only Freedom can
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– Carlos Cortez
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WHERE IN THE WORLD
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IN LAWRENCE
TO SETTLE S
STRIKE
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Where is the voice of the young Swedish-born
song writer
Who the mine bosses stood against a prison
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WHERE IN THE WORLD
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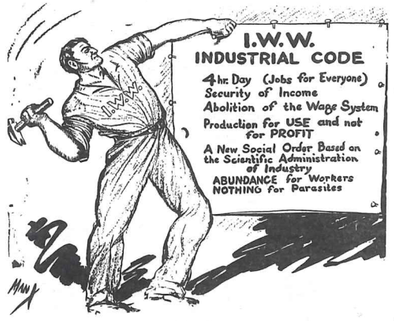
form of unionism than any in the world, because America had the most advanced form of capitalism. While there may have been some characteristic American chauvinism in this, there was also some truth. American capitalism *was* developing into the most advanced in the world and the revolutionary industrial unionism of the I.W.W. was a response to this.

Some I.W.W. publications went so far as to argue that class struggle was an American doctrine, quoting Hamilton on "the few and the many" and Madison on "interests". They also quoted an 1830 paper in New York City which included a demand for the "abolition of wage slavery."


I.W.W.
INDUSTRIAL CODE
4 hr. Day (Jobs for Everyone)
Security of Income
Abolition of the Wage System
Production for USE and not for PROFIT
A New Social Order Based on the Scientific Administration of Industry
ABUNDANCE for Workers
NOTHING for Parasites

Industrial Worker, May 23, 1960

I.W.W. policies of independent industrial unions had no parallel in the European syndicalists, who favored craft autonomy and "boring from within" existing unions. The fact is that the I.W.W. found itself confronted with a society in which 90% of the workers were not in the A.F.L. craft unions, and were, by and large, ignored or excluded by the A.F.L. Thus the claim that the I.W.W. constituted "dual-Unionism" is ridiculous. The purpose of the I.W.W. was to organize the mass of American workers into One Big Union—with its goal the overthrow of capitalism and the administration of production by the workers themselves. There was no other union which approached the I.W.W. in the scope of its potential constituency or its vision of a new society.

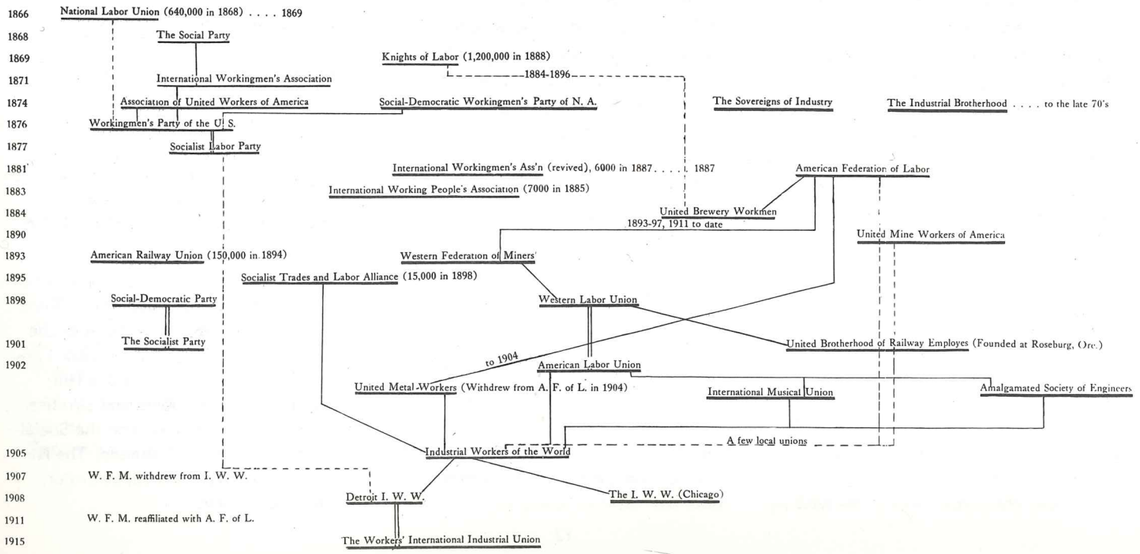
It is often claimed that the CIO was the realization of the I.W.W. dream. It was not, for while it embodied the concept of industrial unionism it completely ignored the revolutionary program. The I.W.W. worked for organization *and* emancipation, the CIO only organization. Responsibility for the misdirections of the American labor movement during the crucial 1930's must rest on those who consistently downplayed the class struggle and revolutionary goals in favor of short-term objectives.

One only need examine the literature of the IWW to recognize its Americanism. The flavor and quality of American life comes through clearly, as opposed to the tracts of old left sects. Even in the late 1930's, when the IWW was far past its peak, their **One Big Union Monthly** had a vitality that surpassed all the literature of the CP, SP, SLP, and so on put together. The reason, I think, is that the IWW was, unlike every other left wing movement in the United States, an organization *of* and *by* working class people. Though they encouraged the support of writers and intellectuals, direction of the organization remained in the hands of workers, and expressed, therefore, the culture of American working people.

> **Property is the creature of society, and society is entitled to the last farthing whenever society needs it.**
>
> **Benjamin Franklin**
> **Quoted in the Proceedings of the First Annual Convention of the I.W.W.**

The objective of the IWW was to return property to society, or, as Vincent St. John said, "Complete surrender of all control of industry to the organized workers." To do this, the IWW advocated "the use of militant 'direct action' tactics to the full extent of our power to make good."

Nothing about the IWW is more misunderstood than this concept of direct action, which led to the caricaturization of Wobblies as "those bomb-throwing I won't work." By direct action the IWW meant simply the organized action of men on the job to change their condition of work and ultimately to take over the factory. Gains would depend upon the level of solidarity and consciousness among the workers. In Goldfield, Nevada in 1908,


1866 National Labor Union (640,000 in 1868) 1869
1868 The Social Party
1869 Knights of Labor (1,200,000 in 1888)
1871 International Workingmen's Association
1884-1896
1874 Association of United Workers of America
Social-Democratic Workingmen's Party of N. A.
The Sovereigns of Industry
The Industrial Brotherhood . . . . to the late 70's
1876 Workingmen's Party of the U. S.
1877 Socialist Labor Party
1881 International Workingmen's Ass'n (revived), 6000 in 1887. 1887
American Federation of Labor
1883 International Working People's Association (7000 in 1885)
1884 United Brewery Workmen
1893-97, 1911 to date
1890 United Mine Workers of America
1893 American Railway Union (150,000 in 1894)
Western Federation of Miners
1895 Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance (15,000 in 1898)
1898 Social-Democratic Party
Western Labor Union
1901 The Socialist Party
United Brotherhood of Railway Employes (Founded at Roseburg, Ore.)
1902 to 1904
American Labor Union
United Metal-Workers (Withdrew from A. F. of L. in 1904)
International Musical Union
Amalgamated Society of Engineers
A few local unions
1905 Industrial Workers of the World
1907 W. F. M. withdrew from I. W. W.
1908 Detroit I. W. W.
The I. W. W. (Chicago)
1911 W. F. M. reaffiliated with A. F. of L.
1915 The Workers' International Industrial Union

WHY THE UAW LOCAL AT AVCO IS FLOUNDERING

BUILDING A UNION LOCAL

by Mike Holodnak

The author works at Avco-Lycoming in Stratford.

The entire Local union in Avco is of course composed of people who are a product of the established society, that is, conditioned to respect a set of values that hold us in the control of special interests. So already, even before we begin, we have one strike against us. Yet, miraculously, the bulk of the rank and file, in its hunger for freedom, continues to retain enough of its intrinsic independence to be unruly, disrespectful and almost radical in its attitude toward this controlling authority. This is a positive attitude toward building a strong union. But the Local leadership, on the other hand, has somewhere along the line capitulated, fallen down on the job to become tricked by the company into policies that are apologetic, compromising and retreating, a negative attitude that continues to keep our union weak.

For example: The current course of moderation, charted by the Shop Committee, is alienating and frustrating the membership to no end. "We have to go easy on the company or it will move out," our union officials warn. And so, despite the fact that the company has a stupid, incompetent and irresponsible management that has arrogantly sabotaged the grievance procedure, the union members must continue to kiss the company's posterior for the privilege of living. But labor history clearly shows that being obedient and submissive will not alter the company's behavior one way or another. The company right now is answerable to no one, and when it decides to move out of an area it will do so regardless of how it affects people. In fact it will do so easier if we submit to it. But an aggressive union, one that stands up to the company and demands some equity in these decisions that affect us, will not only unite the membership, but can stop a move like that, as has been done in the 1930's by sitdown strikes that successfully stopped General Motors from its intended move out of an area. Of course the strategy in our case may not be identical, but a positive stand, on issues that concern our destiny, must be taken.

But unfortunately nearly the entire incumbent leadership is operating in a vacuum, devoid of empathy, totally isolated from the rank and file. To the more militant stewards the leadership says, "Sure the problem is hard on the members, but don't press the issue or Congress will make more laws against us, especially now that there is so much anti-union feeling in the country." Precisely the attitude that forster anti-union feeling. Or, "Compromise on grievances is necessary. We don't want to put the people's jobs in jeopardy." But now practically everyone's job is in jeopardy. Or, "Sure morally you're right, but..." That's right. We mustn't forget, the the company's sacred laws forbid morality. Or, "We've got to be responsible." Question is, to whom? And a growing resentment in the rank and file blossoms out the word "Sellout" with increased regularity.

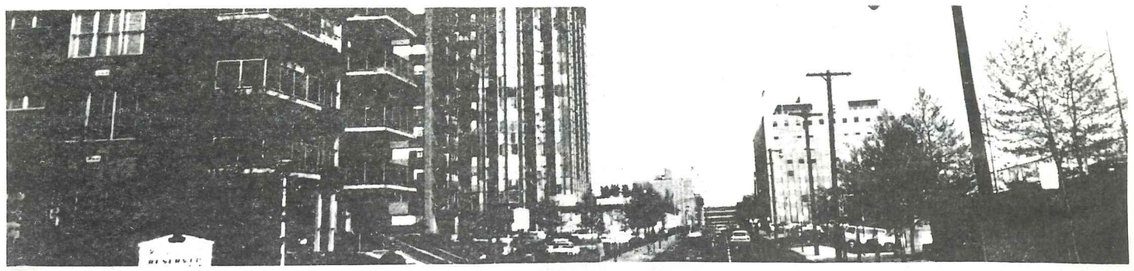
Naturally, the incumbent officers who are honest, hardworking and sincere for the most part, retaliate against this resentment by growing increasingly more cynical of the people they are supposed to represent. They accuse the people of being selfish and fickle. And, in their claim that people do not make sanse, they often point to a few individuals who are so completely irrational that they're nowhere. This of course is true in the case of some individuals, but it certainly does not reflect people as a whole. People taken together do make sense. It matters not whether injustice is foisted on them legally or illegally, they instinctively rebel against it. Now, despite last May's endorsement of the incumbent administration for a second term, members are again growing dissatisfied. It took them a while to become dissatisfied because they were bending over backwards to give it a chance and because it took a while for it to become unmistakable and obvious that the Local was again floundering. Now the people are generally abusive and insulting to their officials, and there's no question that they will dismiss them in the next election, as has been done through most of this Local's history.

The Sunday monthly union meetings, even before the company began working the employees on Sunday overtime, have long been regarded by the members as a futile way of achieving effective policies in the plant. All the members keep doing is changing officers in the hope of some day stumbling upon some that will truly represent them. But so far, this has solved nothing.

Would it not be more practical for all of us to get to the core of the problem? Like what causes the rank and file to be so different from the leadership when they are both cut from the same cloth?

The process is, of course, complicated and subtle, but in simple form doesn't it go something like this?

Most union members resent being treated like kindergarten children by the company and, when an opportunity presents itself, do not hesitate to act individually or in a group against the company. And in a union confrontation with the company, such as an official strike, the unity and militancy is overwhelming. But only a tiny few seek leadership roles. And those that do may not always be moved by the purest of motives, although, for the most part, their intentions are good. Anyway, Avco, like all large corporations, has become sophisticated in its underhanded union busting tactics, which run the gamut from sweet talk, giving special privileges to company orientated candidates (such as allowing them to campaign on



who would stay anyway.)

The great majority of students, for whom school is little better than a prison anyway, think closing at 1 p.m. is great.

IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

This column is an experiment. It is an attempt to provide AIM Newsletter *readers with useful information, reinterpretations of local news stories, and behind-the-scenes items about New Haven and surrounding towns. If it helps readers understand what is really going on in our communities, and who really makes decisions that affect us all, it will continue. The* Newsletter *will appreciate comments on this experimental first column, and stories and tips that should go into future columns.*

A GI COMES HOME

The following article was sent to the Draft Action Group by a nurse from Chicago

I reported early today, so I had an extra ten minutes to talk with the nurse going off duty. We were rapping about this new patient, a guy on A.D. (Active Duty) who came into the Hospital with some vague stomach disorder. Most of the nurses didn't like him; whenever you asked him how he felt he said "terrible – sick – horrible –" and he would never eat his meals which made the intern get after us to encourage his diet.

I made my rounds, gave out meals, and since my nurse's aid told me Mr._____ didn't eat again, I went down to talk with him.

We started rapping about food in hospitals and I said I knew it was bad but the best we could do – wouldn't he try and eat – He told me it wasn't the food – he said he just felt "sick". It was really too bad, because he was on a 20 day leave from Viet Nam and had only been home three days P.T.A. and now was stuck here. He had to report back to base in L. – A. in 14 days to go back to Da Nang.

I felt so sorry for him – he was only 22 years old and he looked so frightened – I got him his portion of Compazine and left him alone.

A couple of hours later I went down to Mr._____'s room again and he started rapping with me about what the military was really like.

Apparently he had just returned from a mission where there were 12 GI's. They took over a village somewhere west of the front lines and made a head count of 22 people. The Captain said they suspected five people of being VC's so they had to wipe out the village. Mr._____ was then ordered, along with three other men, to shoot all the 22 people, which included old men, women, and at least four children. When he refused to shoot a child the captain got angry and pulled out his rifle and proceeded to shoot a little boy about four or five years old – didn't say anything, just looked disgustedly at Mr._____ and walked away.

After that village there were more similar incidents until Mr._____ just took up his gun and shot people blindly too – to be sure to annihialate any VC's. This went on for a couple of days. Then the mission of whatever it was, was over and Mr._____ could apply for temporary leave.

While he was telling me, he was half crying and looked terrified – like he was afraid I would be disgusted and hate him – reject him as a human being. Also he looked angry at me – for being so innocent and naive about the war. I can't even interpret what was in his eyes. I sat on his bed numbly – what could I say? I didn't want to hear what he was saying, but I was a nurse and this was my patient and I could see his mind was all hurt and twisted and he was really tortured. I didn't know how the hell I was supposed to handle *this* situation.

So I just sat and listened for about 20 more minutes of this story and then I left his room, poured my 10:00 medicines, but then I had to go into the bathroom and I started to cry. I made up my mind that tomorrow I would get in contact with someone at the Draft Action Group if only to talk to them about how *sick* I feel.

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COFFEEHOUSE

After months of planning and looking for space, AIM and the Draft Action Group are ready to open a coffeehouse together. The idea started because Movement people in New Haven felt it was important to reach more people than they do now. We want to begin talking with young people in the New Haven area, especially those in high schools, factories, and community colleges.

Also, young people need a place where they can meet each other, exchange ideas, and begin political activity when the time seems right. It is hoped that a coffeehouse can be used for all these purposes by providing an informal atmosphere for people to talk, relax, and take part in common actions from time to time.

As it is now, no such place exists. Even people from the same school or the same factory often have no place to gather together. And it is even more difficult for people from different schools or workplaces to meet each other and have a chance to talk.

One of the worst things that happens these days is that people who really have alot in common are isolated from each other. They soon begin to distrust each other. Students who go to rock concerts and young working people who go to bars are suspicious and hostile to each other even though both groups are concerned about many of the same things (the draft, drugs, school, the future) and are being screwed up by the same forces. But instead of getting together to change things, the situation makes them blame each other for their problems.

What it Will Be Like

Hopefully, the coffeehouse can start to change this situation by providing a place where people can get together in a comfortable place and move in the direction of common political action.

Plans for the coffeehouse have not taken final form, since it will have to evolve as it goes along. But some things have been decided: the place will be open most days and evenings, especially on weekends. There will be one or two full-time people, plus as many volunteers as possible. Some kind of snacks will be served, but the exact content hasn't been decided since this will partly determine who will come to the coffeehouse. In any case, prices will be just enough to keep the place going.

The AIM-DAG Coffeehouse will be located at 536 State Street, just north of Elm Street. It is shown above, on the right, next to the DAG office.

There will be entertainment from time to time, but there will not be a regular, formal program. We want to have movies, either from underground and political groups around the country, or made by people in New Haven. There will also be a small stage where people can play music or put on performances. Also, if small groups want to use the coffeehouse as a as a place to get together, especially during the day, that should work out too. But above all, it is improtant that the coffeehouse be informal and comfortable enough to encourage the active participations of those who will use it.

We also want to have alot of literature around the coffeehouse: books to buy, magazines to browse through, and posters. We don't plan to go from table to table hawking the **AIM Newsletter**, but we do want to have Movement and underground literature around for people to look at if they feel like it.

It's Been Tried Before

Our coffeehouse will be a new thing for New Haven, but similar places have already been set up by Movement groups in many different places around the country. In Boston, the Draft Resistance Group has just opened one.

Coffeehouses have also been set up for soldiers in a number of army towns. The idea behind these was to have a place for GI's and anti-war students to get together so they could see that they really aren't so different after all. In addition, these coffeehouses give GI's a place to meet together, discuss life in the army, and think of a way to change things, either by themselves or with the help of non-GI young people. Although we are not opening a coffeehouse for GI's, we hope our coffeehouse will serve some of these same functions for people in New Haven.

Several things have to happen if the coffeehouse is to succeed. We need two things—money and a name—immediately (see adjoining boxes for more informa-

company time), using rats (stool pigeons), to making it miserable for and sometimes firing the really dedicated unionists, and last but not least, buying off whatever other effective opposition may be left with a foremanship. And so the few really good ones who may survive all that become an ineffective minority for getting really effective policy established. And, even if, after all the company's tricks, a majority of militant people is elected, the company brings its brain-washing technique into play to sway enough of them to throw the balance of power in the company's favor.

In other words, the main difference between the leadership and the rank and file is that the leadership has been directly exposed to the company's corrupting influence while the rank and file has not. It is a difference that is artificially induced by the company.

Yet, although the company concentrates most of its brain-washing efforts on the union leadership, it does not completely ignore the membership. It constantly bombards the membership with divide-and-conquer tactics, probing for weak spots, sowing distrust and playing one employee against another, fragmenting and scattering its militancy into a poison that hurts only the union. There is no doubt that the membership is as directionless and wrong in its approach as the leadership, but nobody can deny the fact that it is more militant toward the company than the leadership.

Instead of suppressing this militancy, as the leadership is presently trying to do, it should be channeling it into a positive direction. In short, the leadership should be exposing the company's maneuvering for what it is so that some day we will stop repeating the tragic mistakes of most of our past administrations.

It's probably true that wildcat strikes are not the answer, but wildcats wouldn't even be tempting if we had a good solid union that knows where it's at and that does not, through the grievance procedure, compromise away our rights. Yet it is comforting to have wildcats in our arsenal of weapons, just in case.

In any event, the company gets away with its devious and unfair labor practices because the company is above the law, (even the more naive realize this) and the biased judges and arbitrators, for all practical purposes, belong to the company. The most recent example was the firing of the twenty-two so-called "hard core of miscreants." From his Heavenly perch the "impartial" Arbitrator, backing up the company, pronounced his God-like opinion upon us poor sinful mortals while praising the pure-as-the-snow "patient company" to the high heavens.

Nevertheless, many of our union officials keep telling us to be "reasonable." But this is precisely what most of us have been for too many years, and it's been ridiculous. Imagine what further disasters would have befallen our country if the American people had consented to President Johnson's pleas of "Let us reason together." Even with a "heavy heart" it would have been preposterous.

Was George Washington reasonable when he challenged the established order of British domination? Was Galileo reasonable when he challenged the church's concept of the universe? Was Columbus reasonable when everyone, in his day, knew that the world was flat? And wasn't Jesus Christ even more unreasonable? The most reasonable thing for him would have been to say, "I don't want to get involved." It certainly would have saved him the hard time the establishment gave him on the cross. Still, he handed us some pretty good ground rules for moral behavior.

The point is that nothing has ever been accomplished by so-called "reasonable people." Actually it's unreasonable to tell us that we must be "reasonable" to all the official insanity that exists around us. The labor movement itself would have never been born if the workers had been "reasonable."

Still, though the labor movement has raised the status of workers from animals to sub-humans, the relations between the company and employees has not changed since then; the same peculiar setup still exists. Uncompromising struggle is what must continue — without letup — till every person in this country has the opportunity to become a full human being.

Only company unions, that is those which are set-up and controlled by the companies, can have harmonious relations. And any union official who believes that the union must get along with the company is simply deceiving and selling the union members down the river.

We must reject the past policies and directionless campaigns for union office which were comprised of one group slandering another, with each campaign giving the members, especially the new ones, the worst possible impression of unionism, while the company, snickering behind the scenes, came out of it all smelling like a rose.

Only when we see it like it is will we be able to do something about our many problems. Only when we demand slates of candidates in general elections who have a policy and who run on a platform based on union principles will we begin to unite and move our union forward.

It's all up to us.

To The Editor:

The first of several bills which will affect the status of the ABM "thin" system called "Safeguard" has been going through committee hearings and is scheduled for a floor hearing in May. Rep. Giamo and Sen. Ribicoff have already expressed reservations about "Safeguard" and Senator Dodd is presently not commited either way. There will undoubtedly be the usual pressures on all three men to approve the necessary funds for "Safeguard." Voter intent should have more impact on these legislators regarding these bills than is usually the case. Letters to Giamo and Ribicoff expressing support for their present position and to Dodd encouraging him to vote against funds or authorization of "Safeguard" could have a significant effect on the outcome of the Administration's attempt to start an ABM system. *Readers are strongly urged to write and to advise friends to write Giamo, Dodd and Ribicoff today.*

Sincerely,

Jack Crane

The PANTHERS Come To NH

by Mimi Abramovitz

The Black Panther Party now includes New Haven among the many cities in which it is organizing in the black community. They have held two public demonstrations in the last month to make their presence and program known to people in the wider New Haven community.

Panthers Honor Slain Members

On April 20, 1969, three murdered leaders of the Black Panther Party were honored at a Memorial Service conducted by the New Haven chapter of the Black Panther Party. The large, predominantly black crowd that came to the service heard a review of the Party's history, a report on its programs and a presentation of the lives and work of their three slain brothers — Bobby Hutton, Bunchy Carter and John Huggins (see **AIM Newsletter**, 3/1/69).

Readings, films, literature and drama explained the Party's radical political platform and program (see accompanying box). The afternoon service depicted the American black man's experience under capitalism which is the root of all oppression in this country. A poem by Bunchy Carter entitled "Black Mother" and a reading of the text of Eldridge Cleaver's affidavit: "28th St. Shoot-Out" were particularly well received. The Children's School play on Black Capitalism dramatized how the US Government exploits black people in Nixon-style poverty-program schemes. A film, "Off The Pigs" made by Movement filmmakers (Newsreel), showed the extent of the Panther organization and its work in Oakland; it also included interviews with Huey Newton and Eldridge Cleaver.

Warren Kimbro spoke following the film concerning the Panthers and violence. He explained that despite rumors to the contrary, the Party's endorsement of self-defense did not mean that they use threats of violence as an organizing technique. The Party's commitment to revolutionary change of the capitalist system precludes unnecessary use of violence. (Black Panther Party rule number five prohibits the use of weapons of any kind "unnecessarily or accidentally against anyone".) All items in the program were ended with the Panther slogan: ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE, BLACK POWER TO BLACK PEOPLE, PANTHER POWER TO THE VANGUARD. Up-raised clenched fists and black berets are also Panther symbols.

Towards the end of the service, the Panthers announced plans for a New Haven office, and their intention to organize a breakfast program for school children, similar to their successful California project. Requests for office equipment and cooperation with the breakfast program were made. The program concluded with a question and answer period led by New Haven Panthers Ericka Huggins, Jose Gonzales and Warren Kimbro.

Solidarity to Free Huey

On May 1, Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense for the Black Panther Party, demanded that he be released on bail at San Francisco Federal Court. On this day the State of California was ordered to show cause why Newton should not be freed pending his appeal. At many other Federal Court Buildings across the nation, demonstrations were organized by Black Panther Party chapters to show the legal and political power structure that thousands of people demand freedom for Huey.

In New Haven, a crowd of about 200 gathered at 10 a.m. Thirty Panthers, dressed in black, lined the steps of the Federal Court Building (141 Church St.), holding the light blue and black Panther flag. The immediate demand at the rally was for Huey's freedom, but the Panthers interpret this demand to mean freedom for all the people oppressed by US capitalism and imperialism. Panther statements, signs and chants made it clear that the end of oppression will come only when the people possess the political and economic power:

We want freedom, we want power.

To determine the destiny of our community.

Revolutionary means to get this political power were emphasized:

Black people are going to create political power, political power grown out of the barrel of a gun.

Who are we? Black Panthers.
What are we here for? To Free Huey.
What do we use? Huey's teachings.
What else? The gun.

Police brutality and police oppression are central issues in the Panther program. The presence of police at the rally, who limited their activities to keeping the sidewalks clear, provoked many anti-police chants. The Panthers deplored police murders of black people, police racism and police presence in the black community. They called for organizing black self-defense groups as the way to end police oppression.

Towards the end of the three hour political program, Ericka Huggins paid tribute to Mayday, the international workers holiday that originated in the United States and is still celebrated all over the world. Huey's appeal and Mayday were linked by the national office of the Black Panther Party who urged all people, students and workers to take the day off and participate in Free Huey demonstrations.

At left, Children's School puts on play showing what a farce Nixon's black capitalism program is. At right, Free Huey rally on steps of Post Office in New Haven on Mayday.

What We Want
October 1966 Black Panther Party Platform and Program

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black Community.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.

2. We want full employment for our people.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white American businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white man of our Black Community.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans are now aiding the Jews in Israel for the genocide of the Jewish people. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million black people; therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present-day society.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

We believe that Black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world who, like black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of America. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever means necessary.

What We Believe

7. We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY and MURDER of black people.

We believe we can end police brutality in our black community by organizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to defending our black community from racist police oppression and brutality. The Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a right to bear arms. We therefore believe that all black people should arm themselves for self-defense.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

We believe that all black people should be released from the many jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and impartial trial.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black communities, as defined by the Constitution of the United States.

We believe that the courts should follow the United States Constitution so that black people will receive fair trials. The 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution gives a man a right to be tried by his peer group. A peer is a person from a similar economic, social, religious, geographical, environmental, historical and racial background. To do this the court will be forced to select a jury from the black community from which the black defendant came. We have been, and are being tried by all-white juries that have no understanding of the "average reasoning man" of the black community.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace. And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. **That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.** Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. **But, when a long train of abuses and unsurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.**

ORGANIZING THEN AND NOW

miners' militancy

As part of our series on the history of the left in the United States, the AIM Newsletter prints this article. It was written by the father of an AIM member.

The miners of the southern West Virginia fields are in the news again. By means of a strike they compelled their state legislature to pass a bill which would compensate them for pneumoconiosis, the "black lung" disease. Because the headway made in this fight has only been partial, their organization, the West Virginia Black Lung Association, is threatening to strike again in July, when a special session of the legislature is to be held.

This militancy is in keeping with the history of the miners. They have known thug rule. Their towns have been surrounded with fences. Unauthorized visitors have been barred, and those suspected of being union organizers have been run out, beaten and killed. When on strike, they have been evicted from company houses and their tent colonies have been attacked, fired on and put to the torch.

The miners have responded to such terror with a militancy which was absolutely necessary if they were to survive, and build and preserve their union. Pitched battles between gun thugs and militia and miners are warp and woof of the history of the mining regions. Extraordinary solidarity in the face of eviction, starvation, rape and murder is a constant characteristic of their struggles. And, as individual strikes developed, they often stimulated solidarity movements in the ranks of the rest of labor. An old brotherly slogan, "An injury to one is an injury to all," would take on flesh and blood.

Such a movement took place in the nine month strike of the miners in 1949 and 1950.

No Retreat

The strike began in the captive steel mine in Robena, Pennsylvania. The background of the strike was the passage after World War II of the Taft-Hartley Act, and the perspective it gave the corporations of hamstringing and destroying the unions, thereby making it easier to garner even larger profits. The United Mine Workers of America was a particular object of their ire. Its president, John L. Lewis, although a conservative labor leader and a Republican in politics, had refused to sign the Taft-Hartley affidavit, which would affirm that he was no Communist and therefore entitled to union office. He had branded the Taft-Hartley legislation for just what it was, a measure to destroy the independence and strength of the unions and to place them under the control of the government and the corporations. The U.M.W. of A. was relying on its strength. It was meeting with persecution, injunctions, and heavy fines, but the miners were sticking together.

In 1949 the Robena Local, the world's largest, was affirming the traditional slogan of the miners, "No contract, no work." After some months, Lewis, worried about the length of the strike and the drains it was making on the union, adopted a policy of working three days a week.

But the miners saw this as a step towards retreat, and their flying squads travelled from mine to mine, pulling out their union brothers.

And in this situation, in February, 1950, a Federal Judge in Pittsburgh, Raymond B. Keech, issued an injunction.

Not only was it an order for the miners to go back to work. It also declared that it was illegal for them to negotiate for the union shop, or for health and welfare provisions for union members only, or for memorial periods of no work. The edict meant just one thing: Smash the union.

John Ozanich, the president of the Robena local, gave the good judge his retort: "We're not going back. *The life of our union is at stake.* That injunction's no good. Let Judge Keech stick to his law books and we'll mine the coal."

The Strike Spreads

And the strike spread. It leaked from the Western Pennsylvania fields to those of northern West Virginia, and the Wheeling-Ohio valley area. Then it jumped the mountains into the southern West Virginia fields, the richest bituminous regions of the country. In front of portal after portal, the miners poured the water out of their buckets and went home to their families. In small groups and in large convoys, circumventing state troopers and their roadblocks, flying squadrons spread the strike. The region demonstrated its traditional solidarity.

But something else happened too. Suddenly miners appeared in the streets of the big cities, far from their isolated patches and camps. They appealed for solidarity. And they got it.

Trucks filled with food, clothing and blankets rolled into the towns. Union locals, central trade councils, and international executive boards mobilized their memberships, sent delegations and contributed money and food. Individuals by the thousands brought cans of food, warm clothing—anything that might be of help—to the stations that had been set up in the cities.

Such an affirmation of the brotherhood of labor had not been seen since the CIO days. The whole country was lifted for a brief period onto a new plane.

The strike was won. And its experience is one more strand in the long history of the American working class. While the surface may appear tranquil, all these forces pulsate beneath it, because the working class, whether or not it is articulate about them, knows that in the final analysis only solidarity will permit it to retain any degree of control over its own fate.

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Page 16.....Dick Katzman

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the radical newsweekly
the BLACK PANTHER
BLACK COMMUNITY NEWS SERVICE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
the 2 resistance
SDS MOVEMENT LEFT NOTE
LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE

WHAT'S LEFT

by John Bancroft

A New Left group in New York deserves special mention in this column. It is called MDS, Movement for a Democratic Society. As the name implies, it has some things in common with SDS. More important to us, perhaps, is that MDS is similar in many ways to AIM. Both groups, in fact, would benefit greatly from increased contact.

MDS started in order to fill a need that has been felt among radicals for years: people who were introduced to the Movement through SDS eventually had to leave school, and needed an organization that was radical but not based around the campus. For a long time, SDS tried to fill this role, but it never really worked. So people either stayed in SDS long after they should have "graduated", joined adult organizations that were often inadequate, or else simply drifted away from the Movement.

Solving this problem has not been easy. As MDS states, "An off-campus New Left organization has the whole world to tackle." MDS started to tackle the situation by setting up an organization which is loosely organized, but maintains a clearly anti-capitalist line.

The "DS" Groups

One part of MDS is made up of "DS's", various projects of professionals, such as Teachers for a Democratic Society. Such groups exist for Welfare Workers, Architects and City Planners, Computer Programmers, and Lawyers. (This, incidently, is one of the places MDS differs organizationally from AIM: since New York is so big, they are able to organize potentially huge groups around all sorts of professions.)

These groups deal with job issues, but they do more than that. They discuss the role each profession plays in maintaining the existing system, and then work in various ways to educate and organize people around this situation. For example, the City Planners work on urban renewal and transportation, the lawyers on the ways in which law is used to screw poor people while lining the pockets of the rich.

The "DS" groups are just one part of MDS. There are also several projects that most members work on. For example, MDS works to expose the nature of utilities in New York such as Con Edison, as well as giant "public" bodies such as the Port Authority.

New Approaches

MDS is also working on several different ways of reaching people other than the traditional project approach. They have begun affinity groups, which are small clusters of people gathered together to discuss the political, social, and cultural problems that a person faces when living in New York City. MDS people are also trying community political organizing. Can you imagine taking on all of Queens?

MDS freely admits that it has problems. For example, when it discusses organizing around the work place, it asks the question: "How does one maintain militancy without at the same time alienating fellow workers?" Also, "How does one organize without cutting one group of workers off from another (for example, welfare workers from the worker who pays taxes for welfare)?"

MDS is exploring new ways of organizing to solve problems like these. For example, they are considering organizing young people around the problem of the inhumanity of the "singles scene" in New York. They are also considering consumer organizing, daycare projects, and campaigns on the issue of transportation.

Differences

In some ways, of course, MDS and AIM face totally different situations. New York, after all, has 50 times as many people as New Haven, and that is just the beginning of the differences in the organizing situations. For example, MDS, partly because it is in New York, is much more tied into the national Movement than is AIM.

But given these two differences, AIM and MDS are amazingly similar. Concerning analysis, both groups agree that organizing must be done against corporatism and imperialism. Also, both feel that constructing alternative institutions is an important part of movement strategy. And perhaps most important, both groups feel that it is important to reach people where they're at, in an undoctrinaire way, to see what kind of organizing is possible.

The two groups could learn alot from each other. AIM could benefit from MDS's knowledge of how to organize professionals, and how to analysize in detail specific aspects of the power structure. MDS, on the other hand, can learn much from the way AIM has been able to involve itself in community affairs while still maintaining its radical position.

Hopefully, an AIM-MDS gathering will be organized soon so we can begin trading experiences and information. But for a start, if you are interested in MDS, you can get some of their excellent literature by writing to: MDS, 225 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10012.

Mike Sand, friend of AIM, invites everyone to a free concert at Sprague Hall, Friday, May 23, at 5 p.m. He will play Works for Solo Violin from 3 periods, including works by Bach, Debussy, Hindemith. Come.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DANCE

AN EVENING OF POLITICAL DANCES
JOAN STONE
choreographer & performer

"When the landlord left..."—*story of a person forced to move by urban renewal*—
The New Haven Register/Courier—*comic sketches about a serious problem: New Haven's one and only newspaper*—
"Downtown"—*images of what happens to a woman when she goes shopping*—

Friday, May 16, 8 p.m. at St. Paul's Parish House (corner of Olive and Chapel Streets)
Benefit for: The Neighborhood Nursery
Contribution: $1.00.

WOW

From Boston Sunday Globe, Personality Parade.

Q. Hasn't President Thieu of South Vietnam quietly moved his family out of Saigon in the event he is overthrown?—Morley Richardson, Berkeley, Calif.

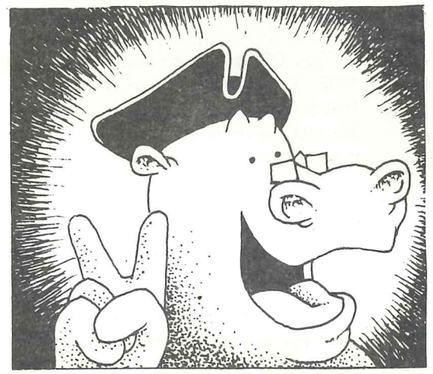
A. No. He has sent his 7-year-old son to school in Taiwan, his 14-year-old daughter to school in Switzerland. But he and his wife remin in the house at Tansonhut Airport in Saigon.

MOVIE

SUDDENLY LAST SUMMER, STARRING LIZ TAYLOR, KATE HEPBURN, MONTGOMERY CLIFT. ALSO, *WILLIE THE KID*, A UPA CARTOON. AT THE YALE LAW SCHOOL AUDITORIUM, HIGH AND WALL STREETS, SUNDAY, MAY 18, AT 8:30 P.M. DONATION $1:00 FOR THE CHILDREN'S SCHOOL. GOOD FLICKS.

FAIR

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 14, THE NEIGHBORHOOD NURSERY IN WOOSTER SQUARE WILL HOLD A FAIR IN WOOSTER SQUARE' ANYONE WHO HAS CLOTHES, SMALL APPLIANCES, BOOKS, ETC. TO DONATE FOR SALE, PLEASE CONTACT RUTH GELLER, 865-1638. AND COME TO THE FAIR!!!



"SERVING NEW HAVEN SINCE 1966"

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